

Old World News Flashed by Cable to the Times-Dispatch

PEOPLE FAVOR ARBITRATION

Force Kaiser to Take What Looks Like Favorable Position.

TRYING TO GAIN TIME

Government Has No Idea of Accepting President Taft's Proposals.

BY FREDERICK WERNER.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Berlin, June 24.—Public opinion in Germany, which is strongly in favor of arbitration treaties with all the powers as a forerunner to general disarmament, forced the German government to adopt what might at first glance look like a very favorable attitude towards President Taft's arbitration proposals, and there was general rejoicing here when the first semi-official telegrams from Washington announced that Germany was willing to negotiate. I am able to state on absolutely reliable information that the Kaiser's government has no such intention, but is simply trying to gain time. In reality the German reply to Washington simply stated that the German government, as a matter of international courtesy, was willing to examine the draft containing the American proposals. Now the draft is here, but it is quite certain that the German foreign department will take plenty of time to examine it, and as for negotiations—well, I am almost willing to wager my life that there never will be any or at least that they will be nothing but a mere sham and pretense.

The truth is Germany has no serious intention of tying her hands by any such treaty. Ever since the first Hague Conference she has adopted the attitude of asserting her agreement with the principle of arbitration, but has consistently prevented a practical application of it by her favorite device of raising objections of detail and invoking technicalities. She wants, however, not to be left out of

the discussion, as in that case her enemies would say that she does not sincerely desire to make war impossible; but she naturally fears that if she committed herself to arbitration her predominance and prestige in Europe would suffer sensible diminution. Her military conditions alone almost forbid her joining a league of arbitration, for if she were sincere she would be expected to reduce her army and navy, and to that she will not, perhaps cannot, consent. Her growing influence in the world too largely depends on her land and sea forces.

China has scored a goodly success in diplomacy. In order to satisfy her financial needs, she borrowed a million taels recently, and accepted the money from four powers—Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany. In this transaction Russia had no share, or part. The loan was raised partly for the unification of the currency, which is perhaps the most pressing need of the moment, and partly for the purpose of developing industrial Manchuria. The regular payment of interest is guaranteed by the excise taxes and customs dues of Manchuria. The other provinces guarantee it only with their excise duty on salt.

Thus the principal sources of revenue in Manchuria are, so to say, pawned to the international syndicate of the four powers, which henceforth will possess well defined and real interests in Northern and Southern Manchuria. Russians complain that China might have pledged the revenues of other provinces, but cunningly preferred to give these of Manchuria in order that the four states who thus become her creditors may have a lever for action should China be attacked by Russia or Japan. This is a master stroke of diplomacy. The Novoye Vremya writes that while it was in favor of rejecting Mr. Knox's proposal to neutralize Manchuria by means of international railroads over a year ago, it now recommends the Czar's government to make the best of the new situation, which the international loan has created. For the effect of this financial transaction will, it holds, be virtually identical with the political effect aimed at by the neutralization scheme.

Serious trouble is likely to occur in Belgium owing to the government's decision to pass an education bill which is regarded as unconstitutional, and which would have the effect of bringing many children into the clerical schools.

The Liberals and Socialists have de-



MRS. BAXTER TENNYSON, former Mrs. Hart McKee, of Pittsburgh, one of the many wealthy Americans who prefer the gay life of Paris to the crowds and inconvenience of London during the coronation season, and who are doing their utmost to enhance the social functions of the Gay City.

cided to oppose the passing of the bill by every legal means. An ardent propaganda has been started throughout the country, and meetings of 10,000 and 20,000 people are held in all the large towns, where the leaders of the opposition are encouraged in their attitude by enthusiastic crowds.

The government, which has only a majority of six, is greatly annoyed, as the passing of the measure is now very doubtful, and if it is not passed by the end of the session Mr. Schollaert will have to resign and a general election will take place, in which case the clerical majority will be shattered.

A Belgian committee has now been formed under the presidency of General de Heusch to organize great centenary festivities on the field of Waterloo in 1915. It is intended to construct another monument, which will be of black marble. Every nation that took part in the battle will be represented by a bronze figure, and all the bones and other souvenirs of the historic struggle will be collected and placed in the monument. The idea of erecting a peace monument on the battlefield of Waterloo has been abandoned. Fêtes of an international character will be organized by an international committee for the year 1915.

A remarkable decision has been given in the House of Commons according to which cardinals, though not holding public civil offices, are to be accounted grand officials of state, and cannot therefore be cited to appear personally as witnesses before judicial courts unless the Minister of Justice himself should deem their presence so indispensable as to issue a summons on his own initiative and responsibility.

The decision in question is based upon the provisions of the royal decree of 1868, which establishes that cardinals take precedence of Knights of the Supreme Order of the Annunziata, hence, according to the interpretation of the judges, they are, if not placed on an equal footing with royal princes, at least considered above the simple dignity of great officers of state.

This decision is in consequence of a criminal trial which is in progress in Rome arising out of public accusations by Don Verdesi, a Roman priest, against a Jesuit named Bricarelli, of having violated the secret seal of the confessional. Don Verdesi, who was secretary to Cardinal Martelli, late apostolic delegate to the United States, alleges that Padre Bricarelli, after hearing his confession wherein he accused himself of frequenting reunions of distinguished modernist clergy in the Vatican, and revealed all the details to Pius X., who thereupon directed directed Bricarelli to order Verdesi under pain of mortal sin to make a written denunciation of all that he knew, without, however, appending his signature. Verdesi complied, and according to instructions sealed the document in a couple of envelopes. The Jesuit Bricarelli, it is alleged, conveyed the same to the Pope, who placed it in possession of the Sacred Congregation of the Inquisition.

A month later Cardinal Respighi, the Papal Vice-Chancellor, was summoned to an audience of His Holiness, who commanded him to take immediate proceedings against Professor Buonaiuti, formerly professor of ecclesiastical history at the Roman seminary, and four other prominent modernist priests, all of whom were deprived of their professorships and benefices. The hearing of the case disclosed much intrigue on either side. The tribunal has ordered the magistrates to interrogate the cardinals concerned at their residences, own private residences.

IMPORTANT STEP TAKEN AGAINST LONG HATTENS

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Berlin, June 24.—Another important step has been taken in this country against the use of long hattes. The railway administration of Saxony has given orders to its officials that women whose head-dresses are transgressed by these weapons are to be requested to remove them and if they decline they shall be prevented from traveling by train, and be called upon to leave the stations if they refuse acquiescence. They will render themselves liable to pay a fine.

Coachman Gets Fortune.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] London, June 24.—Probate has been granted of the will of Mrs. Anna Maria Pilgrim, of Akeley Wood, Buckinghamshire, who left all her fortune of \$600,000 to her coachman, Charles Haynes, described in the will as late of the Royal Horse Artillery. Mrs. Pilgrim, who was a widow, was daughter of the late Hugh Wade MacCaughey. She was over eighty years of age when she died on June 24 last. The will, dated July 12, 1907, with a codicil of December 3, 1908, was contested by relatives and others on the ground of undue influence, but the parties agreed to terms and the probate court declared the will valid.

FESTIVE OCCASION IN CITY OF ROUEN

Millenary of Normandy Is Celebrated With Pomp and Ceremony.

FAME ACHIEVED BY AVIATION

Signs Not Wanting of a Catholic Revival in France.

BY GEORGE DUFRESNE.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Paris, June 24.—I have just returned from the old Norman city of Rouen, where the millenary of Normandy has been celebrated in the presence of the president of the Republic, and with all the pomp and ceremony dear to the French heart, and amid surroundings which could not be surpassed in any city of the old world. In the magnificent cathedral, which is one of the finest in France, the citizens of Normandy received representatives of Normans from Canada, Normans from England and large bodies of Danes and Swedes, and Norwegians, direct descendants of the hardy Norsemen, who, a thousand years ago, availed the coast of Normandy, and, marrying the daughters of the country, became the ancestors of a race which more than any other gave France a powerful influence on the history of the world.

The Duchy of Normandy, in those early times, was a model government under the feudal system. Rhon, the conqueror, settled in the country in 1911, and with him came numerous Germanic followers happy to escape the onerous obligations of their own land, as now, the slave of custom and meticulous usage.

The Ducal Kings of Normandy enjoyed tremendous power, thanks to personal prowess and prestige. The province was France before France, as an historian has declared.

Then William the Conqueror subjected England to the Norman yoke and French influence spread itself over the Anglo-Saxon world. The "Chanson de Roland" is the earliest poem of "la douce France," and incidentally propagated French ideas throughout Christendom.

There is no province richer in history, in architecture, in literature, in great men. It is in Normandy that the most splendid churches of France are to be found: notable amongst which are the cathedrals of Rouen and Evreux, Notre Dame, at St. Lo; St. Pierre at Caen, Notre Dame, at Alençon, and more beautiful and astonishing monuments, perhaps, St. Marcou, at Rouen, a city which also contains exquisite cloisters and old houses.

Probably the most curious specimens of primitive architecture are to be found at Bernay, where are still numerous houses in wood. Of still distinguished children, Normandy has every right to be proud. Foremost amongst them is the national poet, Corneille. The father of French tragedy was born at Petit Couronne, and the house in which he lived—a wooden picturesque edifice of the pure Norman type—is still the shrine of tourists. And, again, it is the country of Flaubert, who lived at Croisset, in the environs of Rouen.

To-day, festivals with the impressive service in the old cathedral, the picturesque processions through the quaint old streets and the glorious pageants which were witnessed by hundreds of Americans, who preferred the republican celebration in commemoration of the birth of a proud race, to the vain ceremonies of the crowning of an English puppet king, will never be forgotten by anyone present.

In Napoleon's days young men became generals and marshals for glorious deeds of battle. They now achieve fame by aviation. At a bound, persons quite unknown become the idols of the nation. The chamber votes its thanks, the Legion of Honor is pinned to the breast, high personages of the state are proud to shake hands with the pioneers, and the Pope, from the windows of the Vatican, breaks history by giving to the solitary figures descending from the sky the blessing hitherto reserved for "the city and the world."

To describe the feverish enthusiasm of the French people would be a hopeless endeavor on my part. The pulse throbs wildly at the spectacle of so much passionate excitement. Why is aviation so captivating to the French? asks a writer. The answer is, because up to now, it has put France at the head of nations. "The spirit of conquest and the love of glory" are aroused and the vitality of the race indicated beyond dispute.

Signs are not wanting of a Catholic revival in France. I have had no means of judging lately whether this revival extends to the country, but it is conspicuous in Paris and in certain of the larger towns. One of its noteworthy symptoms was the profuse decoration of the two for the fetes of Joan of Arc. The valiant maid having been accepted as a church saint after the church had burned her, has become the oriflamme of French Catholicism. Another noticeable sign, even more eloquent of the changing spirit, is the



THE EARL OF YARMOUTH.

Divorced husband of Miss Alice Thav, of Pittsburgh, whose hiding place is eagerly sought by London money lenders holding the earl's notes to the extent of some \$100,000 against an estate which they claim he transferred to his father before he fled. The earl's acceptance of the money lenders' aid is tantamount to procuring money under false pretences, and it is possible that the young spendthrift may find himself the object of a civil suit.

Incidentally, the romance between King Leopold and Cleo de Merode is shattered, for M. Paoli asserts that the monarch lately married the queen but a few times in his life. The story of how Leopold met Blanche Caroline Delacroix, the beautiful Roumanian girl, who later became Baroness Ouchan, is an interesting one. At the time the King met the girl she was twenty-two and he sixty-five. He had heard of her great beauty and requested Paoli to arrange a meeting. She was so flattered, Paoli relates, that she thought Leopold was the King of Sweden, and kept on calling him "King Oscar."

"She succeeded in arousing in the old man's heart a love which was manifested in a polite flirtation," says the famous policeman, "and which was consecrated later in a union the mystery of which was never solved. I have always believed that a secret religious ceremony did take place, so as to regularize their union, if not in regard to Belgian law, at least in respect to the church and their consciences. This conviction on my part was strengthened by the pastoral letter which Mgr. Mercier, Archbishop of Mechlin, addressed to the Belgian Catholics after the King's death, and in which he said that the King had died at peace with the Church of Rome. Allowing for the susceptibility of the royal family, it was impossible to confirm the existence of a morganatic marriage in a more diplomatic manner."

On the "big days," the account continues, "the girl was obliged to put up with violent outbursts of temper, which the King was wont to give way to, and on these occasions she would light a big cigar, smoke calmly and say nothing. Later on, however, when she was accustomed to looking upon herself as the King's mistress, she would demand more respect, and at one time she complained to me that Princess Clementine, whom she had met on the road, had not condescended to return her bow."

Arrangements for King George's reviews of the officers' training corps and the boy scouts on July 3 and 4 are now nearly complete. Both reviews will be held on the parade ground near Queen Anne's Gate, in Windsor Great Park. The officers' training corps will number between 17,000 and 18,000 organized men in mounted troops and five dismounted brigades. The review will take the form of an inspection by the King and a march, the senior divisions (universities) afterwards advancing in review order.

Contingents come from long distances, a camp will be formed on the cavalry exercise grounds, where 8,000 cadets will assemble on Saturday and Sunday, July 1 and 2.

On July 4 the Boy Scouts, numbering between 20,000 and 30,000, will be under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir R. Baden-Powell, the chief scout. The scouts will be drawn up in a semi-circular rally, and will be given a signal to rally out a semi-circle of scouts who have saved life with whom will be the colonial bands. About 2,000 King's Scouts will be near the saluting point.

There is grave alarm in certain West End establishments at the outbreak of a mysterious disease, which, up to the present, has baffled the medical men in attendance on the patients. In one leading shop three female assistants have been isolated and are under strict supervision, but with no definite result up to the present.

ENGLISH PRISONS WILL BE MODELS

Scheme to Make Them So Is Proposed by General Booth.

HE IS VERY OPTIMISTIC

His Whole Idea Is to Treat Criminal as Human Being.

BY PHILLIP EVERETT.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] London, June 24.—General Booth, the veteran commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, is going to make the prisons of England model institutions for all the world. Interviewed about his prison plans the other day, the general said:

"I have been spending a good deal of time of late in visiting prisons, and I am more than ever convinced that we could do a great deal more than has yet been accomplished if we remembered that the criminal is a human being, and must be dealt with as such. The damnable heresy firmly held by some prison authorities that there ought to be no such thing as an appeal to emotion in jail ought to be abandoned. A man does not lose either heart or soul when he commits a crime. Any system which proceeds on that assumption is doomed to inevitable failure."

"My whole scheme in a nutshell is this: Treat the criminal as a human being. Give him a man's chance before you despair of making a man of him. Do not have much more discrimination in passing what I call a punitive sentence on a criminal, and I would add to the determinate punitive sentence an indeterminate detention for as long time as was necessary to prepare the man for earning an honest living when he was set free."

"Mr. Winston Churchill's reforms are good so far as they go, but they are rather a basis on which to build than a complete scheme to reform. Vested interests and ecclesiastical prejudices are still a great impediment in the way. 'I think not one is to come,' says a man who is greatly interested, and who has agreed to let me try what I can do with my three reforms, which are:

"An annual mission in every prison in the country, consisting of one hour's special service a day, for four days running, Catholics and Jews, of course, need not attend unless they wish to. The mission would be conducted by Salvationists for the purpose of touching the hearts and saving the souls of the prisoners."

"A quarterly musical festival of vocal and instrumental music, of one hour's duration, for the purpose of bringing some melody into the dismal jail, and all reasonable opportunities to be afforded our officers for visiting and exhorting, such prisoners as may desire to be taken charge of by the Salvation Army on leaving the prison. By this means they could be prepared for freedom, and find themselves on their discharge among old friends."

"I am a great believer in the power of music as a factor for good," said the general. "We have bands all over the country, and the prison authorities have a red letter day for all concerned. Would you believe it? I had great difficulty in getting the Home Office to sanction religious music. They said at first that the music must be secular. I had to go to the Home Office to argue it out. I asked Mr. Chamberlain if this means they could be prepared for freedom, and find themselves on their discharge among old friends."

"I am a great believer in the power of music as a factor for good," said the general. "We have bands all over the country, and the prison authorities have a red letter day for all concerned. Would you believe it? I had great difficulty in getting the Home Office to sanction religious music. They said at first that the music must be secular. I had to go to the Home Office to argue it out. I asked Mr. Chamberlain if this means they could be prepared for freedom, and find themselves on their discharge among old friends."

Asked if he thought all prisoners might be reclaimed, the general replied: "I think not one is to come," said a man who is greatly interested, and who has agreed to let me try what I can do with my three reforms, which are:

"An annual mission in every prison in the country, consisting of one hour's special service a day, for four days running, Catholics and Jews, of course, need not attend unless they wish to. The mission would be conducted by Salvationists for the purpose of touching the hearts and saving the souls of the prisoners."

"A quarterly musical festival of vocal and instrumental music, of one hour's duration, for the purpose of bringing some melody into the dismal jail, and all reasonable opportunities to be afforded our officers for visiting and exhorting, such prisoners as may desire to be taken charge of by the Salvation Army on leaving the prison. By this means they could be prepared for freedom, and find themselves on their discharge among old friends."

"I am a great believer in the power of music as a factor for good," said the general. "We have bands all over the country, and the prison authorities have a red letter day for all concerned. Would you believe it? I had great difficulty in getting the Home Office to sanction religious music. They said at first that the music must be secular. I had to go to the Home Office to argue it out. I asked Mr. Chamberlain if this means they could be prepared for freedom, and find themselves on their discharge among old friends."

Asked if he thought all prisoners might be reclaimed, the general replied: "I think not one is to come," said a man who is greatly interested, and who has agreed to let me try what I can do with my three reforms, which are:

"An annual mission in every prison in the country, consisting of one hour's special service a day, for four days running, Catholics and Jews, of course, need not attend unless they wish to. The mission would be conducted by Salvationists for the purpose of touching the hearts and saving the souls of the prisoners."

"A quarterly musical festival of vocal and instrumental music, of one hour's duration, for the purpose of bringing some melody into the dismal jail, and all reasonable opportunities to be afforded our officers for visiting and exhorting, such prisoners as may desire to be taken charge of by the Salvation Army on leaving the prison. By this means they could be prepared for freedom, and find themselves on their discharge among old friends."

"I am a great believer in the power of music as a factor for good," said the general. "We have bands all over the country, and the prison authorities have a red letter day for all concerned. Would you believe it? I had great difficulty in getting the Home Office to sanction religious music. They said at first that the music must be secular. I had to go to the Home Office to argue it out. I asked Mr. Chamberlain if this means they could be prepared for freedom, and find themselves on their discharge among old friends."

Asked if he thought all prisoners might be reclaimed, the general replied: "I think not one is to come," said a man who is greatly interested, and who has agreed to let me try what I can do with my three reforms, which are:

"An annual mission in every prison in the country, consisting of one hour's special service a day, for four days running, Catholics and Jews, of course, need not attend unless they wish to. The mission would be conducted by Salvationists for the purpose of touching the hearts and saving the souls of the prisoners."

"A quarterly musical festival of vocal and instrumental music, of one hour's duration, for the purpose of bringing some melody into the dismal jail, and all reasonable opportunities to be afforded our officers for visiting and exhorting, such prisoners as may desire to be taken charge of by the Salvation Army on leaving the prison. By this means they could be prepared for freedom, and find themselves on their discharge among old friends."

"I am a great believer in the power of music as a factor for good," said the general. "We have bands all over the country, and the prison authorities have a red letter day for all concerned. Would you believe it? I had great difficulty in getting the Home Office to sanction religious music. They said at first that the music must be secular. I had to go to the Home Office to argue it out. I asked Mr. Chamberlain if this means they could be prepared for freedom, and find themselves on their discharge among old friends."

Asked if he thought all prisoners might be reclaimed, the general replied: "I think not one is to come," said a man who is greatly interested, and who has agreed to let me try what I can do with my three reforms, which are:

"An annual mission in every prison in the country, consisting of one hour's special service a day, for four days running, Catholics and Jews, of course, need not attend unless they wish to. The mission would be conducted by Salvationists for the purpose of touching the hearts and saving the souls of the prisoners."

"A quarterly musical festival of vocal and instrumental music, of one hour's duration, for the purpose of bringing some melody into the dismal jail, and all reasonable opportunities to be afforded our officers for visiting and exhorting, such prisoners as may desire to be taken charge of by the Salvation Army on leaving the prison. By this means they could be prepared for freedom, and find themselves on their discharge among old friends."

"I am a great believer in the power of music as a factor for good," said the general. "We have bands all over the country, and the prison authorities have a red letter day for all concerned. Would you believe it? I had great difficulty in getting the Home Office to sanction religious music. They said at first that the music must be secular. I had to go to the Home Office to argue it out. I asked Mr. Chamberlain if this means they could be prepared for freedom, and find themselves on their discharge among old friends."

Asked if he thought all prisoners might be reclaimed, the general replied: "I think not one is to come," said a man who is greatly interested, and who has agreed to let me try what I can do with my three reforms, which are:

"An annual mission in every prison in the country, consisting of one hour's special service a day, for four days running, Catholics and Jews, of course, need not attend unless they wish to. The mission would be conducted by Salvationists for the purpose of touching the hearts and saving the souls of the prisoners."

"A quarterly musical festival of vocal and instrumental music, of one hour's duration, for the purpose of bringing some melody into the dismal jail, and all reasonable opportunities to be afforded our officers for visiting and exhorting, such prisoners as may desire to be taken charge of by the Salvation Army on leaving the prison. By this means they could be prepared for freedom, and find themselves on their discharge among old friends."

"I am a great believer in the power of music as a factor for good," said the general. "We have bands all over the country, and the prison authorities have a red letter day for all concerned. Would you believe it? I had great difficulty in getting the Home Office to sanction religious music. They said at first that the music must be secular. I had to go to the Home Office to argue it out. I asked Mr. Chamberlain if this means they could be prepared for freedom, and find themselves on their discharge among old friends."

Asked if he thought all prisoners might be reclaimed, the general replied: "I think not one is to come," said a man who is greatly interested, and who has agreed to let me try what I can do with my three reforms, which are:

"An annual mission in every prison in the country, consisting of one hour's special service a day, for four days running, Catholics and Jews, of course, need not attend unless they wish to. The mission would be conducted by Salvationists for the purpose of touching the hearts and saving the souls of the prisoners."

"A quarterly musical festival of vocal and instrumental music, of one hour's duration, for the purpose of bringing some melody into the dismal jail, and all reasonable opportunities to be afforded our officers for visiting and exhorting, such prisoners as may desire to be taken charge of by the Salvation Army on leaving the prison. By this means they could be prepared for freedom, and find themselves on their discharge among old friends."

"I am a great believer in the power of music as a factor for good," said the general. "We have bands all over the country, and the prison authorities have a red letter day for all concerned. Would you believe it? I had great difficulty in getting the Home Office to sanction religious music. They said at first that the music must be secular. I had to go to the Home Office to argue it out. I asked Mr. Chamberlain if this means they could be prepared for freedom, and find themselves on their discharge among old friends."

Asked if he thought all prisoners might be reclaimed, the general replied: "I think not one is to come," said a man who is greatly interested, and who has agreed to let me try what I can do with my three reforms, which are:

"An annual mission in every prison in the country, consisting of one hour's special service a day, for four days running, Catholics and Jews, of course, need not attend unless they wish to. The mission would be conducted by Salvationists for the purpose of touching the hearts and saving the souls of the prisoners."

"A quarterly musical festival of vocal and instrumental music, of one hour's duration, for the purpose of bringing some melody into the dismal jail, and all reasonable opportunities to be afforded our officers for visiting and exhorting, such prisoners as may desire to be taken charge of by the Salvation Army on leaving the prison. By this means they could be prepared for freedom, and find themselves on their discharge among old friends."

"I am a great believer in the power of music as a factor for good," said the general. "We have bands all over the country, and the prison authorities have a red letter day for all concerned. Would you believe it? I had great difficulty in getting the Home Office to sanction religious music. They said at first that the music must be secular. I had to go to the Home Office to argue it out. I asked Mr. Chamberlain if this means they could be prepared for freedom, and find themselves on their discharge among old friends."

Storage of Household Goods

W. FRED. RICHARDSON'S Storage and Transfer Dep't

Main and Belvidere.

Phones: Madison 843, day; Monroe 842, night.

1. We pack your goods.
2. We haul them.
3. We store them.
4. We ship them.

We have the best equipment in the city to do any one of the four things mentioned above.

W. FRED. RICHARDSON'S STORAGE AND TRANSFER DEPT.

4th of July Virginia Beach

NORFOLK OCEAN VIEW

A Round Trip Ticket to either Place for only

\$1.50

ON SPECIAL FAST TRAIN VIA

Norfolk & Western Ry.

SPECIAL VESTIBULED TRAIN, carrying through coaches to and from Virginia Beach, without change, will leave Byrd Street Station, July 4, 1911, on the following schedule:

Leave Richmond	8:10 A. M.
Leave Petersburg	8:50 A. M.
Arrive Norfolk	10:50 A. M.
Arrive Virginia Beach	11:30 A. M.
Leave Norfolk	3:30 P. M.
Leave Petersburg	7:40 P. M.
Arrive Richmond	9:45 P. M.
Arrive Norfolk	10:25 P. M.

Fast Electric Cars give quick and frequent service between Norfolk and Ocean View.

Special Week-End Rates.

On June 30 and July 1, 2 and 3, the Norfolk and Western Railway will sell round trip tickets from Richmond \$2.00 to Norfolk and \$2.25 to Virginia Beach; and from Petersburg, \$2.75 to Norfolk and \$3.00 to Virginia Beach. All good returning until July 4, 1911.



MRS. ARTHUR GLASGOW,

of Virginia, who, though a late entry in the social race for the distinction of being known as the foremost American hostess in London, has, by the lavish magnificence of her entertainments, quite outshone the millionaires now in the English capital for the coronation season. Mrs. Glasgow has left no stone unturned to uphold the Londoner's conception of America's mistresses of millions, and her London home is a constant scene of brilliant social functions.

The Man With the Worried Look

Tim—Hello, Mike! You look worried this morning.

Mike—Yes, Tim; bugs bite so; couldn't sleep; lost ten pounds weight last night, and now they've started to bite the buttons off my pants.

Tim—That's bad. Why don't you kill 'em?

Mike—Can't catch 'em. Spent all my money on powders, poison and borax.

Tim—They're no good; only make 'em fat. I used to be troubled that way—ain't now.

Mike—What did you do?

Tim—Bought 50c worth of Radium Spray at 100 North Seventh Street.

Mike—So long. I'll borrow a dollar and get a quart of that stuff right now.

For sale by druggists, and

RADIUM SPRAY

DOES IT.

100 North Seventh St., Richmond.

Phone Monroe 1993.

Can Cancer Be Cured?

IT CAN

The record of the Kellam Hospital without parallel in history, having cured to stay cured permanently, without the use of the knife or X-ray, over 90 per cent. of the many hundreds of sufferers